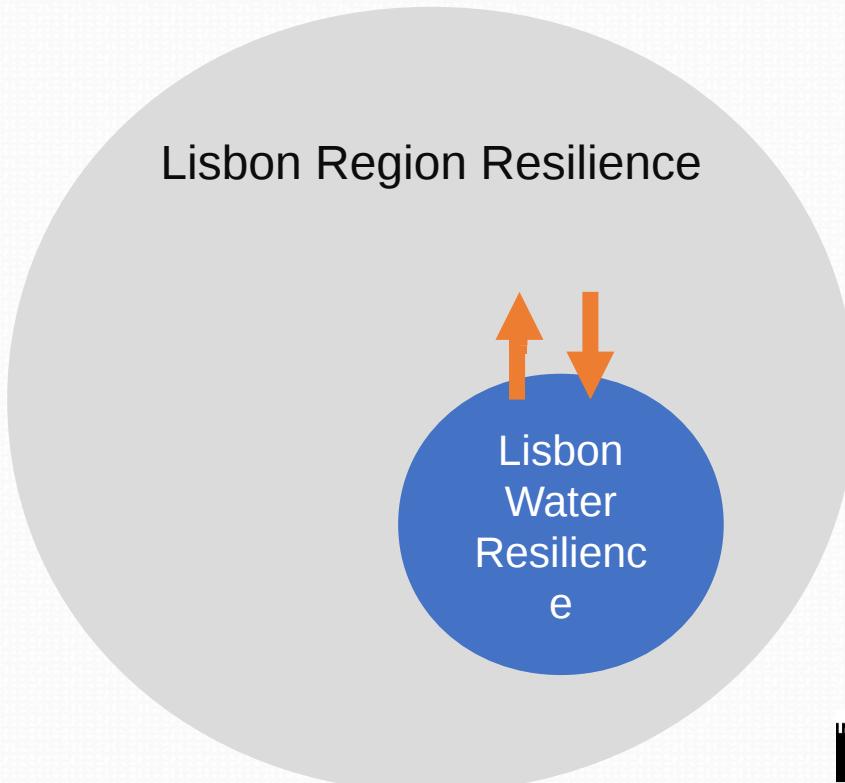
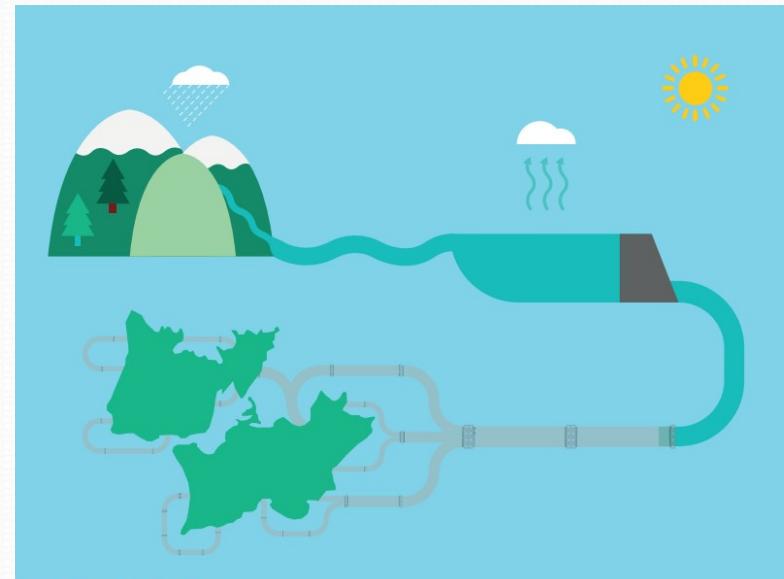


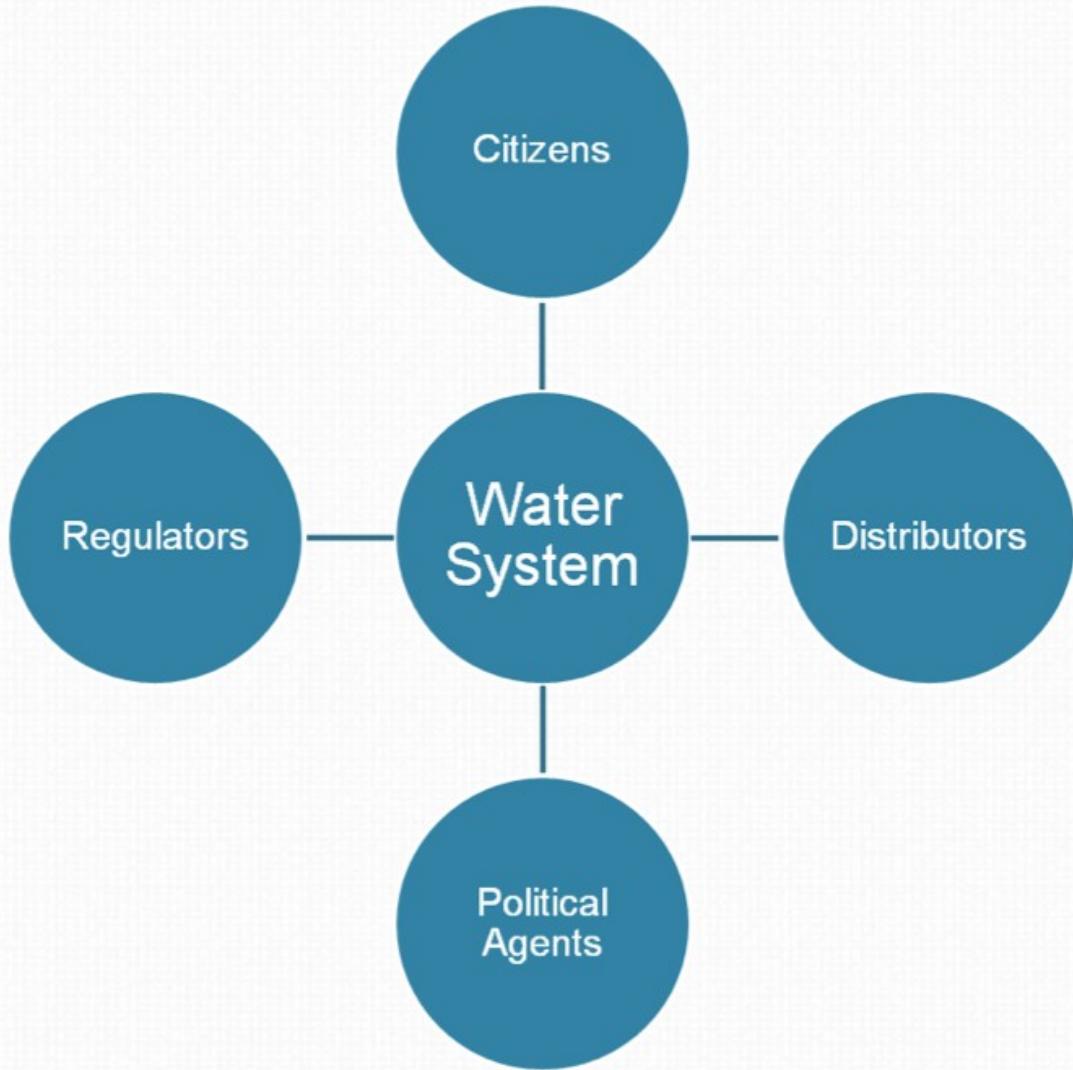
# Agenda

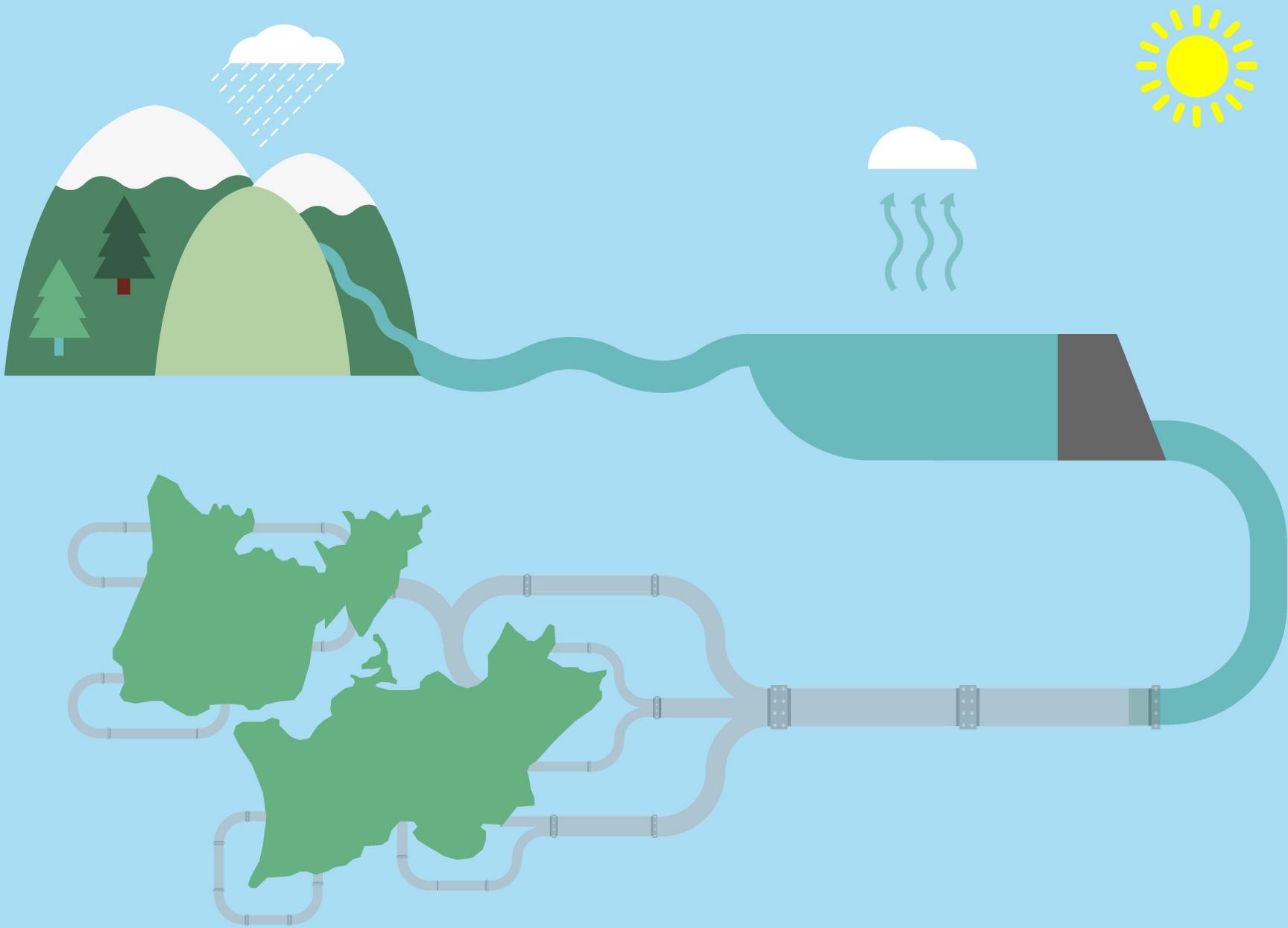
- 1 Preliminary Resilience Index
- 2 **Water Resilience Assessment Model**

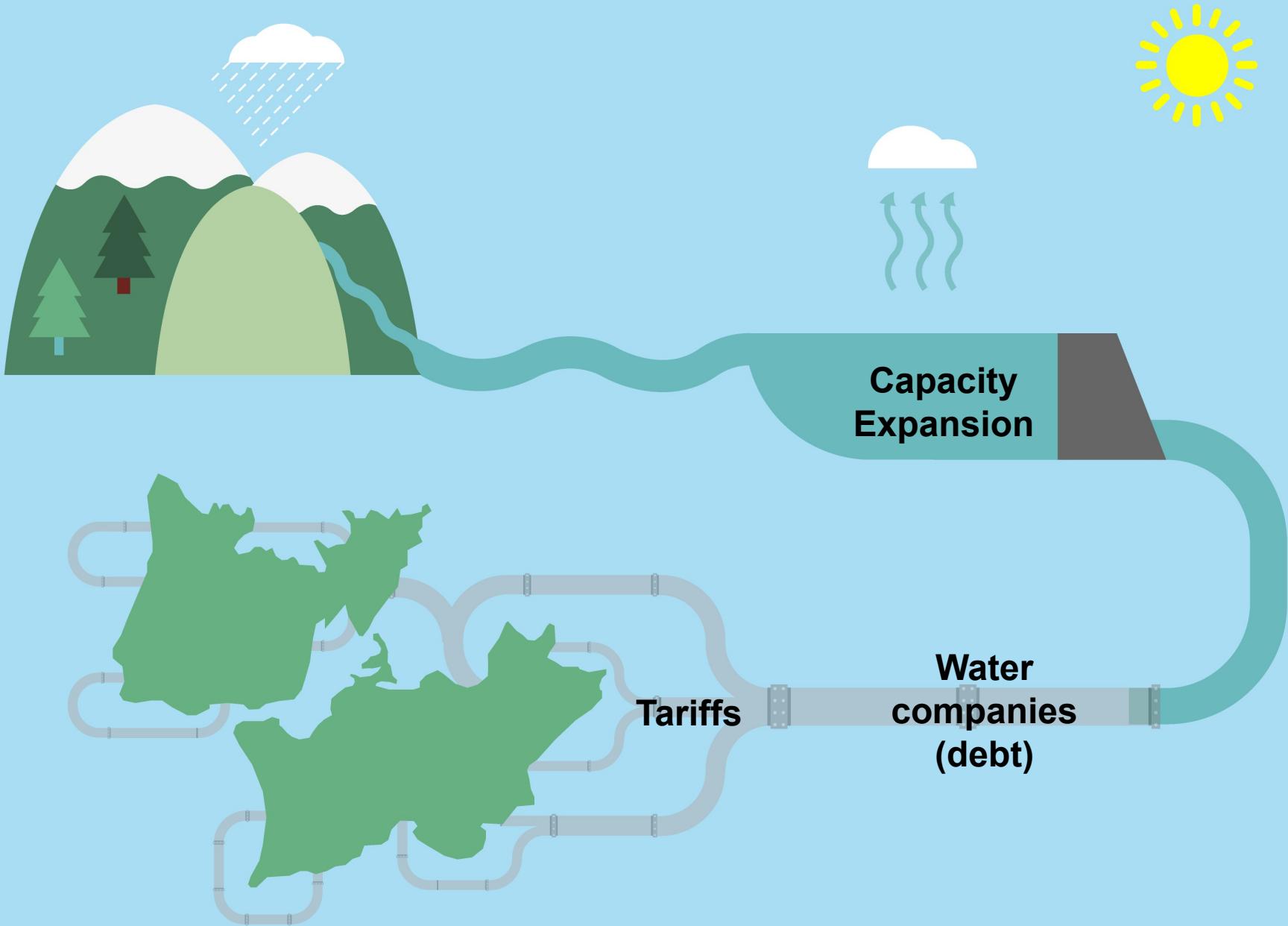


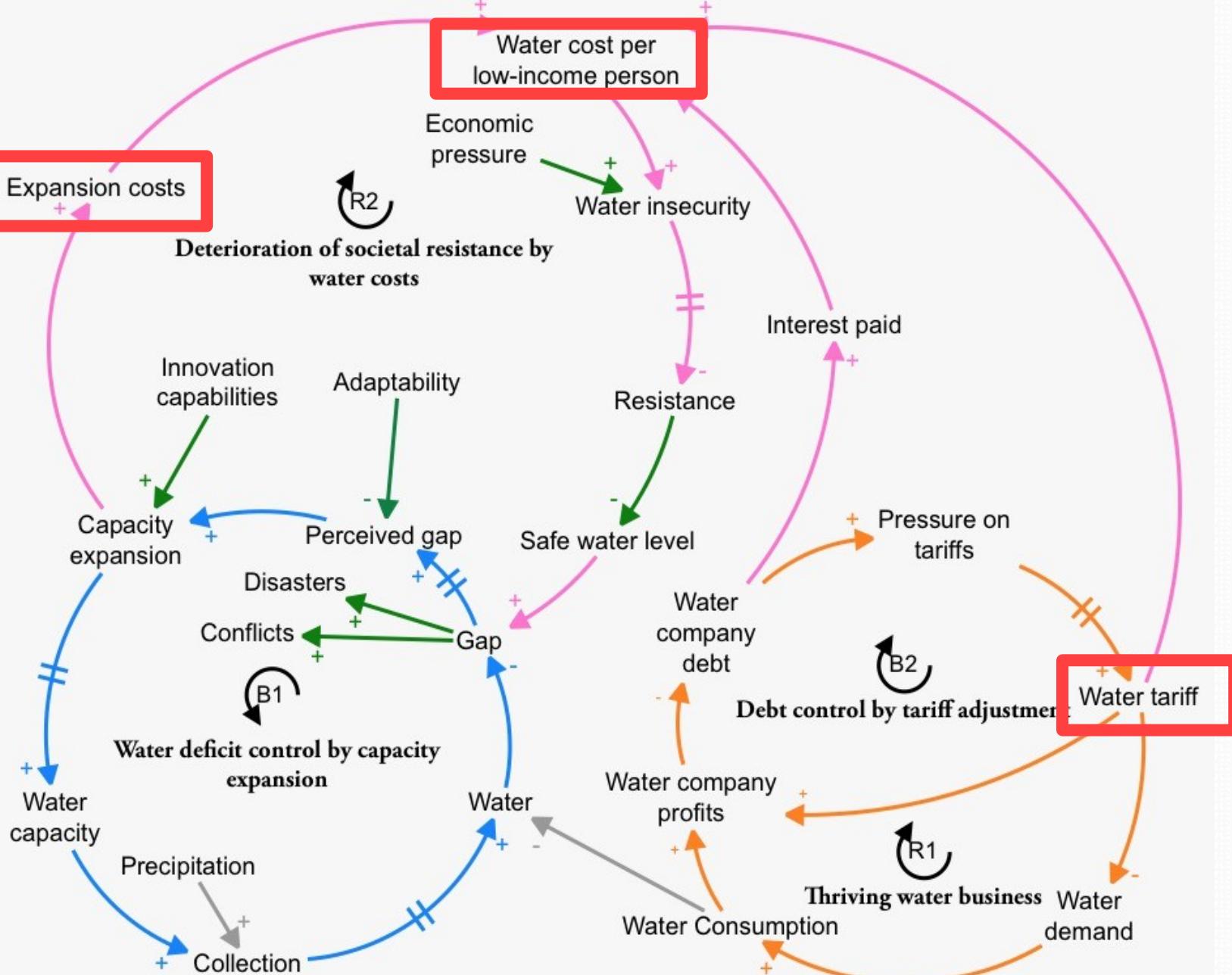
# Crises are often invisible



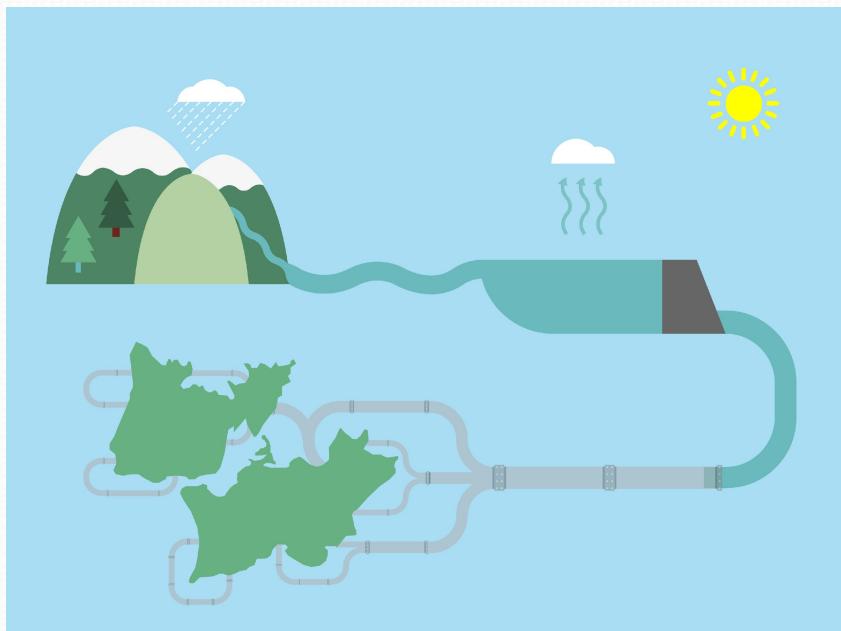




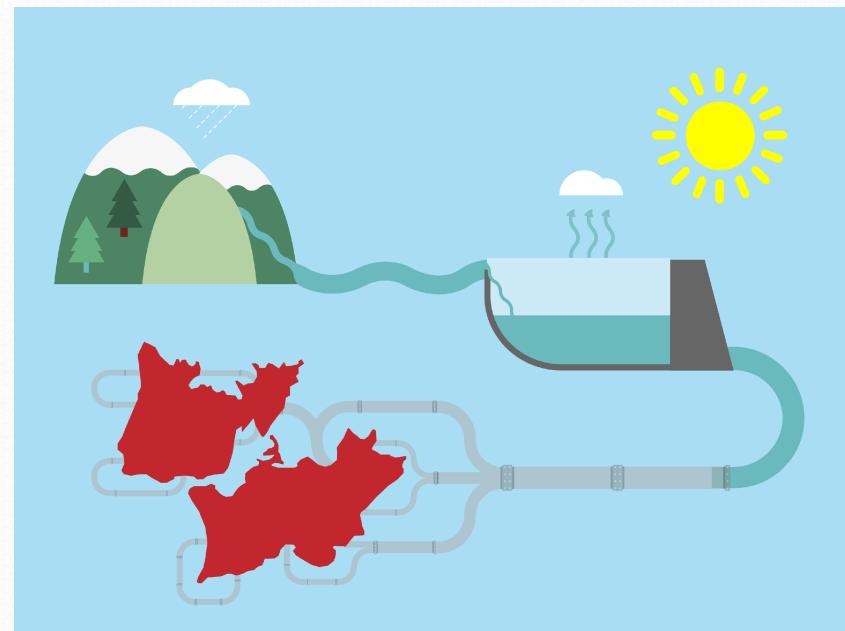




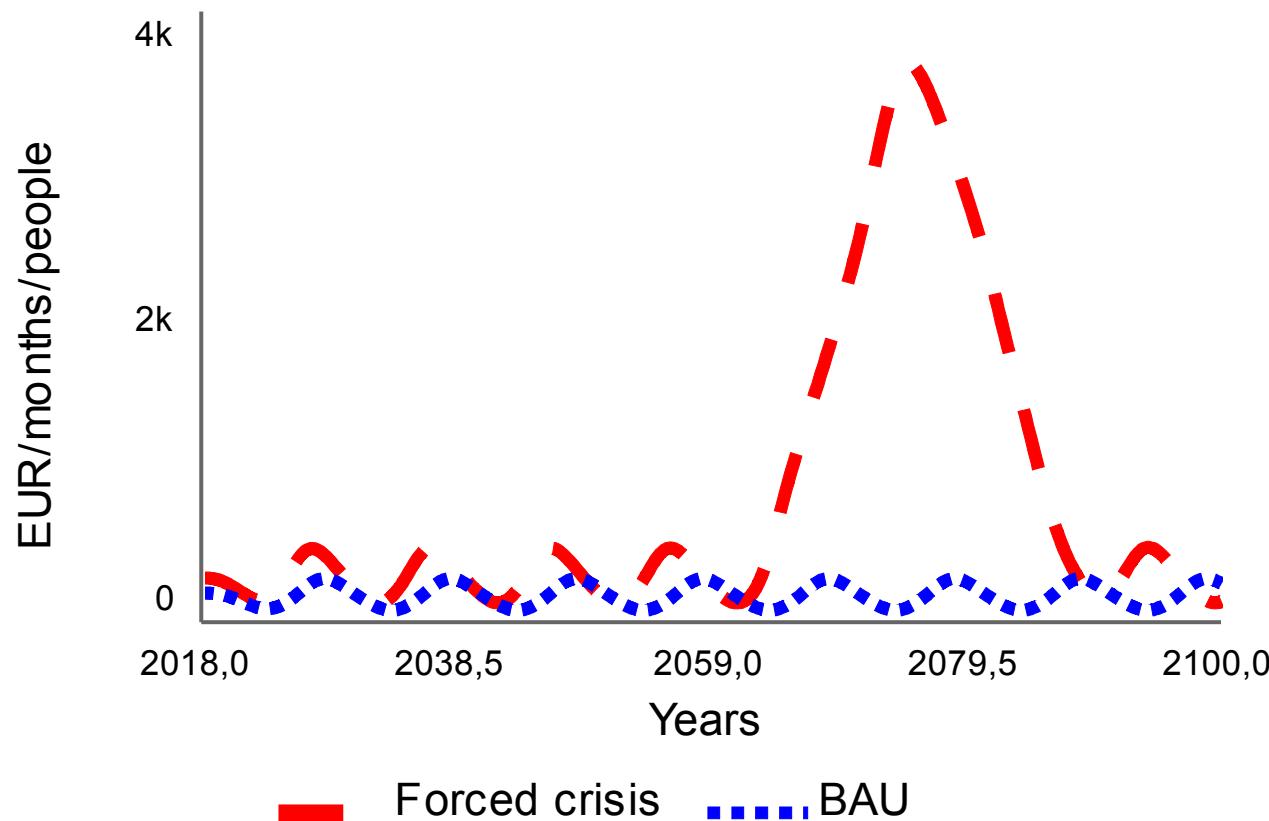
## BAU



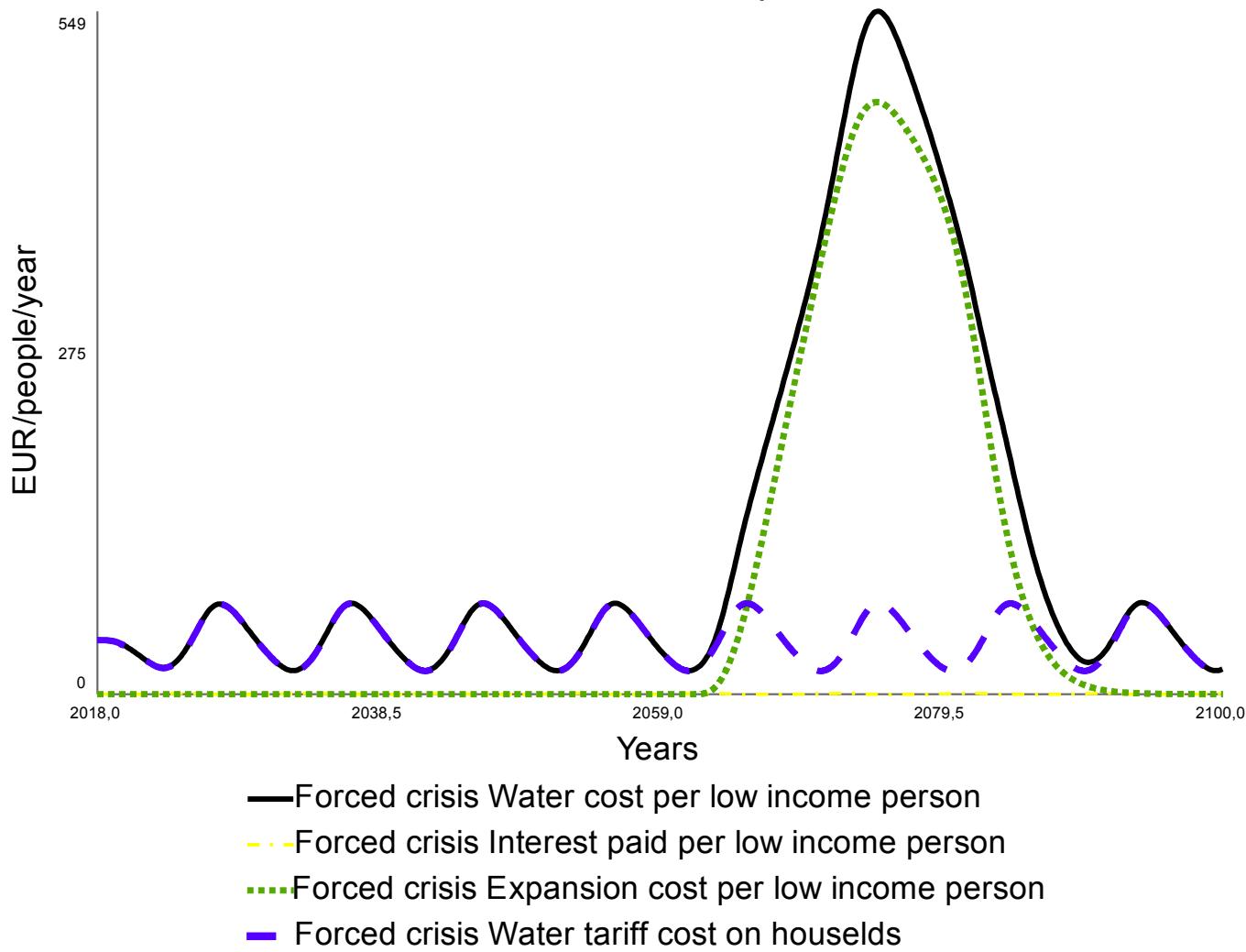
## FORCED CRISIS



## Necessary monthly income to fulfill water needs



## Water cost decomposition



# Key drivers

Precipitation (**climate change**)

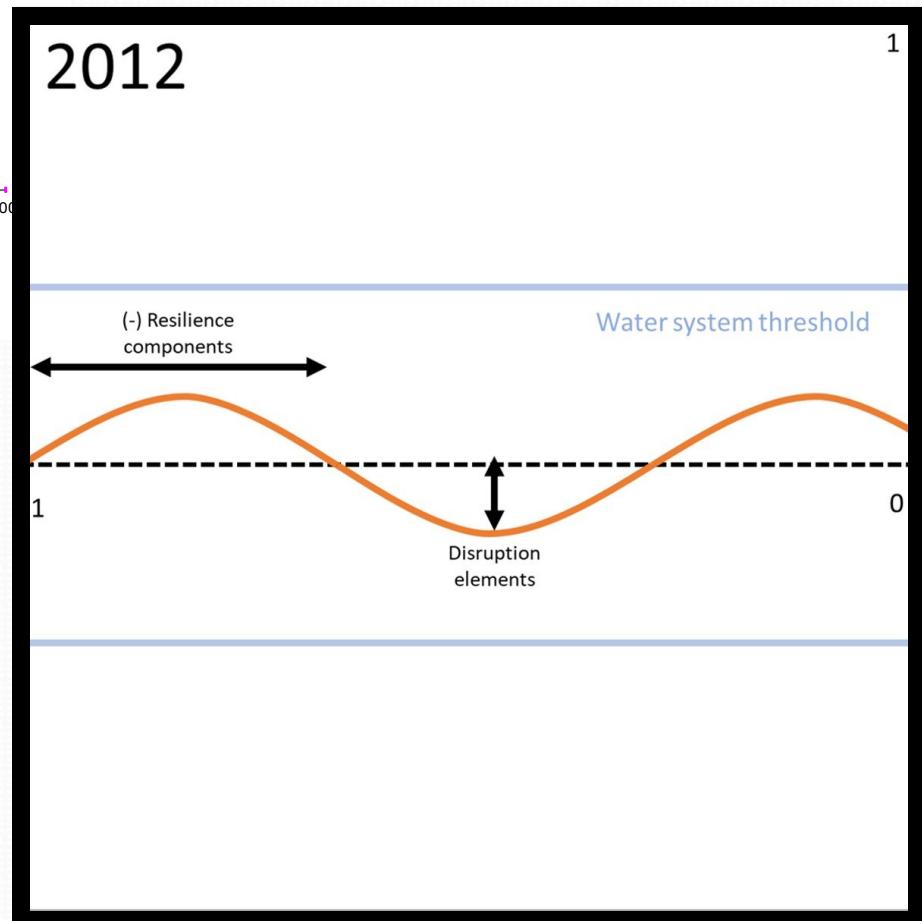
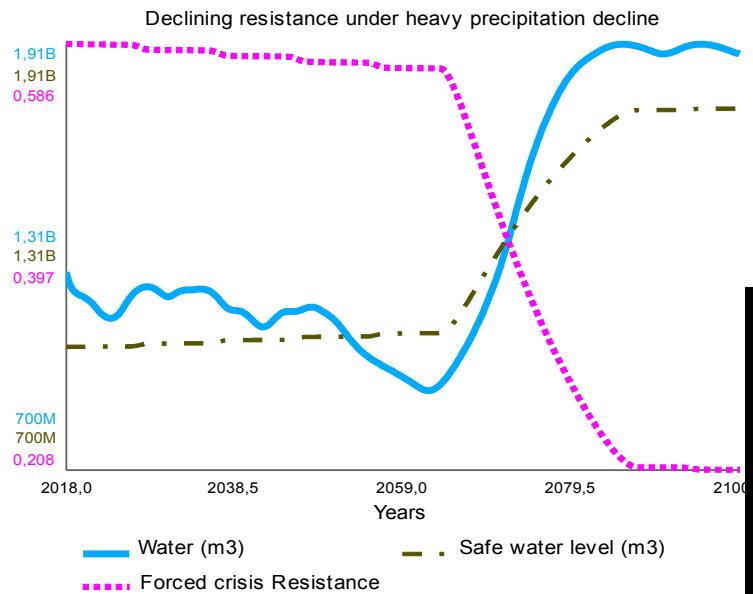
National water system **centralization**  
(‘harmonização tarifária’)

**Political process:** delay, resistance to change, aggressiveness

Risk concentration due to **large dams** (Castelo de Bode)

Dependency of **EU funding**

■ ■ ■



# Insights

Benefits of introducing a system dynamics model  
retrospective to prospective  
static to dynamic  
behaviour to structure (top-down to bottom-up)

Benefits of departing from an index  
panarchical relationships represented in the  
model

# Help us build a powerful tool!

Potential for participation

Model conception

Interactive tools

Potential to expand

Risks (housing, ageing)

Regions

Thank You

## References

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- Holling, C.S. (1973). Resilience and stability of ecological systems. *Ann Rev Ecol Syst* 4: 1-23. Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics.
- Walker, B. & Holling, C.S. & Carpenter, S. & Kinzig, A. (2004). Resilience, Adaptability and Transformability in Social-Ecological Systems. *ECOLOGY AND SOCIETY*. 9.